The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSRUBGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1868. NO. 230.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Grain Forwarding Goods.

Dress Goods for the Season.

Why Suffer With Pain?

Silk Basting—Silk and Lace Fichus and Jackets.

Grain Forwarding Goods.

Depot for Silliter's Goods.

Summer Coats for Gents' Underwear.

Dress Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

Rev. M. G. Brown's Geographical Discoveries.

Fashionable Tattooing.

White Goods.

Elegant French Confectionery, Toothpicks, &c.

Black Silks for Basting, Embossing, &c.

Royal Baking Powder.

Lace Curtains.

S. Tour's Commission House.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Daniel S. Thompson, author, died suddenly at Montpelier, Vt., on Saturday evening.

The Farmers of Pittsburgh district, consisting of counties from Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Johnstown, and other places in Western Pennsylvania and on the Ohio river, are now holding an annual festival in Cleveland. The attendance is large. They had a sacred concert Sunday night, public games and a procession yesterday, and a ball at the Rink to-night.

The law passed by the last Kentucky Legislature, creating a board of Police Commissioners for the city of Louisville, was yesterday declared unconstitutional by Judge Bullock, in the Court of Common Pleas, and the application by the Police Commissioners for a writ of mandamus against the Mayor to deliver up the station-house to them, was denied. The case will doubtless be carried to the Court of Appeals.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says another big Indian land job has come to light. On Wednesday the Osage nation was induced by promises and intimidations on part of the Commission, which is headed by the Indian Commissioner Taylor, to sell eight million acres of land, on their reservation, in Kansas county at seven cents per acre, payable in fifteen years to a private party, while numerous better bids were made for the same land by other parties.

Telegraphic dates from Sonora, Mexico, to June 6th, state that Cajetan has been elected Governor of Yucatan. One hundred and fifty of Colonel Dow Maximo's force had escaped from the Indian massacre, which occurred some time ago. The Indians in Belize continue to supply the Indians with munitions of war.

The graves of the Confederate dead, in London Park Cemetery, Baltimore, were decorated with flowers on Sunday, under the auspices of the ladies of Baltimore.

Walter S. Rodgers was arrested in Baltimore yesterday and confessed to having obtained two thousand and five dollars within two months past, on forged checks in the name of Brooks & Rodgers, wholesale shoe dealers, from the Western National Bank of that city.

The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of Saturday, states that Governor Crawford has gone to Council Grove to look after the reported difficulties between the Cheyennes and Kaw Indians, and has dispatched to his Secretary from Fort Leavenworth for twenty thousand rounds cartridges, and to ship them by the first train. Further particulars were anxiously looked for.

A New York special says: There is a strong and growing feeling here in favor of nominating Chase for the Presidency, in the Fourth of July Convention. The Albany *Argus*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and other staunch Democratic sheets, are working for the Chief Justice. Indeed, he will carry in the Convention the hard money delegates, and the Convention can hardly fail to nominate a ticket which will carry the Democratic solid, with Belmont as the leader. Governor Seymour is now said to favor Chase and General Case.

Helena and Montana papers report the Indians stealing stock in the Missouri Valley. They have already driven away two hundred head of stock. The farmers are pursuing them.

The Indians are troublesome on the Upper Missouri, driving off stock. On May 26th they fired on a white man on the way up. On May 30th they killed two soldiers at Camp Baker, in sight of their lines. On May 29th they fired on the steamer Hiram Wood, above Bethlehem. Three shots entered the pilot house, but no person injured. On June 1st General Terry and Father De Smet were at Fort Rice, making peace upon the whole Sioux nation, but the Indians say they don't care about peace, and want more ammunition.

The Tennessee Democratic State Convention in Nashville to-day promises to be the largest held there for years. Delegates have arrived in considerable numbers from all parts of the State. The idea of running Chase is universally ignored. Johnson has many friends and no enemies, so many or more. The only subject of controversy will be as to the policy of expressing preference for either. The friends of Johnson declare Pendleton their second choice. No other names are seriously mentioned in connection with nominations. A preliminary meeting was held last night to conquer views. There is no doubt to-day to believe the utmost harmony will ensue. The confederate delegates express a sincere desire for the speedy relief of the country from the question of national difference and will support the nominee of the National Convention.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad unfinishe contracts, and there is no prospect of speedy settlement. In the meantime no trains run and the men are idle. The amount due the striking employees is $30,000. The Union and Planters' Bank, which controls the course of Receiver Jones, and thinks he ought to be removed.

A negro boy named Silbert Fonner shot Lloyd Brown, his brother-in-law, in Memphis, yesterday, with a shot gun, killing him instantly, for threatening to whip him. The boy escaped, although the flood was done in the middle of the day and center of the city.

Col. Sam C. Reed, of New Orleans, addressed the citizens of Louisville yesterday evening, before a large audience, on the restoration of Southern trade and commerce. A handsome tribute was paid to the city authorities for their generous relief to the people of Wasmita parish, Louisiana.

The brig of Barwell, Nalon and Ward, in Boston, implicated in the State street frauds, has been postponed until October, the parties giving bail for $20,000 each.

The constabulary of the National Board of Trade, eighty-five in number, arrived in Boalsburg, Pa., yesterday morning by special train, and marched to Harrisburg, and returning in the afternoon, went up the leading road to Mount Gretna, where they remained last night. To-day they will parade at the Schuylkill encampment, after which they visit the Capitol, Lebanon and Lancaster counties.

The State auditor of Virginia, wrote a letter yesterday announcing there would not be money in the Treasury to pay the July interest on the State bonds.

Work on the Ohio river bridge, at Louisville, is being prosecuted with great energy on the Indiana side. A large force is employed upon two of the most important piers, and the contractors are so confident that the masonry will be entirely finished this year. On the Kentucky side the superstructure is being raised, and in a short time the State over the canal will have been completed. From the first of May it is intended to erect two of the bridge spans per week. All the spans have been made with a view to the completion of the bridge by next spring.

In consequence of the arrest of Packard, of New Orleans, on Saturday, the balance of the members of the Louisiana Convention and of the Board of Registration issued on Saturday another proclamation denouncing General Sheridan and informing Packard and consequently were arrested yesterday morning, but all released by General Buchanan in obedience to a telegram from the retiring chief, Sheridan. Buchanan informed them that should Congress fail to legislate in the matter of the admission of Louisiana they will be reassembled and brought to trial before the military commission.

The returns from the county elections in South Carolina held last week, show the Radicals have again carried most of the counties, but by reduced majorities. Many counties in the interior which gave Radical majorities in April, have elected the Democratic county tickets. In some of these the registration showed large negro majorities.

Chief Justice Chase in a case tried in Richmond yesterday, charged the jury that all bonds, drafts, notes, etc., drawn during the war in the Southern States, are illegal and cannot be recovered at law.

The suit brought by Governor Wells and Mayor Heath, to test the legality of the last election of directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, in which both the State and city were excluded, was decided by the Supreme Court of Louisiana yesterday. The decision of the lower court was reversed and the Supreme Court decided the Governor had a right to vote the stock of the State, and the Mayor the stock of the city.

The loss by fire at Windsor, Connecticut, was $50,000, insured for $40,000.

Advices from Mexico represent the condition of the interior as very much demoralized. Society is in a chaotic condition, and crime and violence is everywhere prevalent.

The steamer Continentia, from Oregon, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. She brings fuller returns of the late election. The election of Smith, Democrat, to Congress, is conceded by seven hundred and fifty majority. It is conceded that the Union has a Democratic majority in the Legislature. Washington, Humboldt and Clatsop counties elected local Union officials.

The California bar and grain crops promise an abundant yield. During last month three hundred and seventy-seven vessels arrived at the port of San Francisco.

The Topeka, Kansas, *Record* of Saturday says a dispatch from Junction City to Governor Crawford, stated that the Cheyenne Indians had left the Kaw reserve and were on Lyon Creek, driving off settlers and destroying property. Governor Crawford has gone to Council Grove, and will meet any of the Kaw Indians who may come in. Advices were also received from Cottonwood Falls, that some five hundred Indians are encamped on the Cottonwood, and that they are committing other depredations. About twenty-five families had come into Cottonwood Falls for protection.

The Rev. Lambert Young, a Catholic priest of Frankfort, was yesterday committed to the county jail in Louisville, by order of Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, for declining to give testimony in the case of the shooting and hanging of a negro in Franklin county, on the morning of last April, and attempting to murder an Irish girl of that place.

The New Orleans *Republican* of to-day will contain the proclamation by the Convention and Registration Board asserting that its authority is paramount to that of the Commanding General, and charging that the latter has transcended his prerogative in promulgating an election for State, parish and municipal officers, in naming the time for said officers to qualify and take possession of their offices, in assuming to convene the General Assembly, in assuming the power of appointing persons to fill offices when the persons elected cannot qualify, claiming the right of persons having the highest number of votes when ineligible to disqualification, and by refusing to send election returns to the Board, and consulting the Attorney General with reference to Packard's order has declared almost that the constitution of Louisiana, insuring the constitution adopted by the late convention, requires them to do all and singular the duties set forth in a former proclamation from the Board, and that any person from any source attempting to hinder or delay the registration and such binding, and the parties so attempting to take office will lay themselves liable to action at law by the parties elected, as well as to indictment for usurpation of office.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island meets to-day at Newport, and will elect a United States Senator. At the Legislative caucus last evening Senator Spragne was nominated for re-election without opposition.

BY MAILS.

There is a family of Yards living in Fall, Massachusetts, consisting of three old maids, all over sixty, and their brother and his family. These all occupy one house, but each of the dames maintains her own domestic establishment in a separate room. They guard their apartments so jealously that if one steps out for wood or water she locks her door securely, and the others must not peep in. Three or four years ago one of them took a notion to marry, but after a trial of two or three weeks found it too expensive, and offered her husband $50 to leave her forever. Which he did, and she resigned hopelessy into herself.

The shells which have been built over the track of the Central Pacific Railroad, in order to protect it from the snow drifts, seem to be doing more harm than good, as, when the snow accumulates in heavy masses on the mountain sides and slides down, it meets these shells like an egg shell, and fills the cut, no matter how deep, with broken timber and packed snow. It is now proposed to build solid walls of stone, so as to keep the snow from the track, in which those accumulations of snow, and, when those barricades are filled, to let the overflow slide off on a steep roof covering the track. The expedient will prove a costly one.

The Cheyenne *Leader* gives the particulars of the late excursion trip of a party of Eastern men to the end of the track on the Pacific Railroad. Returning, the train halted at "the summit," the highest point on the road, where a Union flag, emblazoned with the names of Grant and Colfax, was hoisted from a staff on the highest accessible peak of the mountain.

A New York letter says: "The ladies have given up staying at home for want of dress to, and attend lectures, theatres and concerts quite independently. At Kiester's performances, on Monday night, Miss Kate Fields, Miss Sue Field, and several belles of standing, and good breeding too, were amongst the promenade.

Twenty-three young men were ordained priests in the Catholic Church by Bishop McFarland, at Bow, on Sunday, and nearly one hundred others were admitted to diaconship and minor orders.

A French physician, Dr. Laborderie, claims to have discovered a process for restoring life to drowned persons after an immersion of half an hour or more, and it is said that it has proved effectual whom the patient has been under water as much as six hours. Heretofore fourteen minutes has been considered the extreme limit of time during which life can be preserved without air, and in most cases five minutes of suffocation is fatal. The process consists in the use of an instrument for opening the windpipe, coupled with insuffling and rubbing the body.

FROM MEADVILLE.

Exercises at Theological School—Anniversary Exercises.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, June 8, 1868.

The Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Cincinnati, will deliver an anniversary discourse before the members of the Meadville Theological School, in the Unitarian church in Meadville, Pa., on Sunday evening, June 14th, at half past seven o'clock.

The Rev. Samuel G. Ware, of Syracuse, New York, will deliver the annual discourse before the graduating class of the school on Wednesday evening, June 17th, at eight o'clock.

The Lake Erie Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches will meet in the Unitarian church, in Meadville, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday forenoon, June 17th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The members of the graduating class of the Meadville school will take part in the Unitarian Church on Thursday morning, June 18th, at nine and a half o'clock.

The Cleveland *Herald* referring to the proposed arrangement between the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania roads, remarks as follows:

"The Cleveland line will eventually find its Northwestern outlet over one of the roads to Pittsburgh or Cleveland, giving us a new and direct route to Baltimore and Washington. The Southern half of the Cleveland and Wooster road is already under contract to be completed to Pittsburgh in season for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad has a Lake Shore Connection at Erie, Pennsylvania, and is now to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, but its new ownership cannot be held at the next annual election."

The Right Rev. J. F. E. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Louisiana, has left New Orleans for the North, intending to be present at Rome for the General Convention of the church, which will be in ecumenical session in October, before the council.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Commissioner Rollins.

Woolly Agrees to Testify.

Contest for the City Officers.

The Republicans in Quiet Possession.

A Nuisance to be Abated.

The Ohio Visible Admixture Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1868.

Commissioner Rollins Resigned.

Mr. Rollins to-day tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue to take effect upon the confirmation of his successor. He has had this step under consideration for several months, but the opposition of friends has deterred him until now. The fact that he has not for a long time had any voice in the appointment or removal of officers in his department, thus defeating his efforts to collect the revenue and prevent and punish frauds, has been one of the leading causes for his action, and he says that it is out of his power to give satisfaction to the country. His health is also impaired by severe labor, and other matters of a domestic character have had more or less effect upon him. He has been an officer in the department for the past five years, first as Cashier under Lewis, next as Deputy Commissioner under Orth, and finally as Commissioner by appointment of President Johnson.

Woolly Agrees.

The Democrats made another attempt to get in a pique from Woolly to-day, which it is understood was little else than a denunciation of the committee of investigation. After the House had refused to receive the paper, which was some thirty pages long, and presented through the Speaker, Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, who is the chairman on the Kentucky election, which he have the rules suspended to introduce it directly from Woolly as an offer on the part to purge himself from contempt. The House refused. Mr. Stallsbridge then offered and the House passed a resolution ordering him to the bar to reply to the question whether he was willing to go before the committee and answer. The Democrats fought for some time to prevent his being further questioned before the committee, and to have the House propound questions instead, but finally Woolly was obliged to answer the usual question that he was willing to answer the usual question that he was willing to answer before the committee.

The New City Government.

There was a large crowd around the City Hall to-day, and a lively time consumed by the Republicans and the Conservatives both meeting and going through the forms of organizing a Council. There was a great deal of excitement but no signs of trouble, nearly the whole police force of the city being on the ground. The colored member elect was sworn in. The Republicans had Brown sworn in as Mayor. The old Mayor, Wallach, refused to give up the office and its papers. Acting under legal advice Brown had the hall forced open and took full possession of the office. The Republicans have quiet control of all the City Hall offices and have elected an organization in both boards of the Council. The courts will be resorted to for final settlement of the whole question. Meantime the Republicans will carry on the city government.

The Washington Canal.

The Committee on the District of Columbia have agreed unanimously to report a bill turning over all the franchises which government holds in the Washington canal to an incorporated company on condition that they shall commence dredging and enlarging said canal within one year, and complete the same within two years, and maintain at all times a free and open channel for barges of water and cement to afford good sewerage to the city. By this plan it is believed the greatest nuisance and eye sore in the city can be abated.

The Arkansas Bill.

The House took up the Conference report on the Arkansas bill this morning and concurred in it. The Senate agreed to it Saturday. It will go to the President to-morrow for his consideration.

The Visible Admixture Bill.

Mr. Stallsbridge, of Ohio, to-day introduced and had referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill defining void the visible admixture laws of Ohio, in so far as it relates to the election of Representatives in Congress. The law is deemed necessary, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to prevent an attempt to enforce it in all districts of the State where the Democrats have a majority of judges of election.

The Tax Bill.

The House evening session upon the tax bill resulted in making pretty rapid progress, so far as Committee of the Whole is concerned. There was barely a quorum present, and the action had can scarcely be taken as an indication of the course the House will pursue in the matter when the bill is reported to it.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1868.

SENATE.

The joint resolution to relieve Captain F. Anderson, of the army, was passed.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to provide for the construction of a harbor of refuge at Milwaukee, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of certain claims of the State of New York, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CONKLING made a report from the Committee on Military Affairs, recommending the passage of the bill to provide for the payment of certain claims of the State of New York.

Mr. CONKLING said that the bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Military Affairs, and he hoped it would be passed.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the bill be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CONKLING said that the bill had been referred to the Committee on Claims, and reported back from that committee, and he hoped it would be passed.

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The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the accurate stand on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied in The New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in the East and other cities, and that leading Eastern merchants regard and consider them very reliable. There is within the limited radius, hardly an iron factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIst DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. Mattocks Craig, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. Wm. H. Kemble,	13. Samuel Shoch,
2. W. J. Sellers,	14. R. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wood,	15. Chas. R. Miller,
4. Geo. W. Biddle,	16. Wm. Elliott,
5. Warren J. Woolfl,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. B. Brinckerhoff,	18. A. G. Cresswell,
7. Penn G. Hoskins,	19. James Gillis,
8. Wm. Ross,	20. E. Johnson,
9. Morris Hopper,	21. Wm. Penn,
10. David W. Sandt,	22. Wm. Garland,
11. Wm. Rogers,	23. Wm. Ross,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rhea.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WELLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—S. S. BLACK.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAUBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN SPROUL.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MCCLELLAN.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—E. S. MCCLELLAN.

Government securities continue to advance. Since the Chicago Convention the rise has been from four to seven per cent., and the prospect is that the public credit will continue to strengthen under the Grant and Colfax prospect.

The name of our townsman, General Thomas W. Cahill, is becoming conditionally mixed up with Judge Cadwalader in connection with the Presidential ticket of the Democracy. We can well understand why the General's name should be suggested for the second, but are unable to penetrate the policy which proposes Mr. Cadwalader for the first office in the gift of the Democratic party.

The note of Gen. Case, the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, published in our columns yesterday, tends to bridge that the arrangement which has for some time been on foot between that Company and the Pennsylvania Company, may not be consummated. Our citizens, in this matter, look to Gen. Case for the protection of their interests, which he most perceive are identical with those of the Company. Great combinations and advances are being made in the railroad world of the West, and very little sagacity enables one to understand what a stretch of lofty it would be to the spur in any manner alienate the control of so important a Road as the Fort Wayne. As a trunk line, with the connections which are at its command, that Road can become second to none for location and characteristics are such as to enable it to command, both from the West and the East, a trade limited only by its capacity. No intelligent railroad man can fail to perceive how completely its future is in its own hands. Let Gen. Case keep his Road free of entangling alliances of every kind, and with that sagacity which has heretofore characterized his management of its affairs continued, it will not be long before he will find himself at the head of a Road that will stand first among the great lines across the continent.

A Democratic journal undertakes to make a point against those technically termed Radicals, by citing the fact that those who stand in the most unenviable light before the country in connection with the conviction on articles of impeachment were Radicals. Ross, Fowler and Henderson—two of whom at least were under the grave suspicion of having been corrupted with money—were furious Radicals. Ross belonged to the old Liberty Party. Fowler was set for impeachment months ago and an ultra type of Thaddeus Radicalism; and Henderson was the representative of Missouri Radicalism, which, as everybody knows, is of the strictest sect. Then comes Mr. Grimes, who, as a Radical, stood, at least claimed to be, head and shoulders above all others. He has turned out the worst of them all; and to his influence probably more than anything else—more than the Whisky Ring excise—is the acquittal of the President due. It is entirely true that these instances of Radical apostasy are calculated to shake one's faith, and in comparison make conservatism honorable; but they do not consign the Radicals of the charge which the Journal citing them brings against them as a body. But the facts are worthy of being treasured up by the Radicals themselves, for they teach a lesson which if properly applied will be valuable in the future. Especially do they inculcate toleration and convey a caution against claiming all the virtue and principle for those who for the moment make the loudest profession. The fact that the conservatives would have been powerless to clear the President but for Radicals will long remain as a pertinent text for thoughtful men in the reflections on the acts of public men—a disagreeable fact to be admitted for the sake of the lesson it conveys.

ABSINTHE.

Poe, in his poem of the Raven, seeks nepenthe, or a draught from the Lethean stream that should hide the memories of the past. Our Democratic brethren are much in the same state. If they could wash out their record, if the Ethiopian could only change his skin and the leopard his spots, what a nice fellow the Ethiopian would be, and the leopard would not be half so beautiful as at present with the spots. If the Democrats could, by any process known to perfumers, to conjurers, to wizards, and familiar spirits, present themselves to the country differently to what they are they might with some grace enter on the campaign, the first game of which have been fired from the Republican party. Turn the Democratic party as you may, twist it into what shape you please, it is the same disloyal, rebellious, hard at heart, unrepenting fiery party as ever.

Now and again the Democratic party get a draught of absinthe supplied by the leaders, and the Democrats drink greedily, as they do of all things that touch on the hurt their judgments and disorder their imaginations. The absinthe supplied makes some of the more devoted suppose they are of a new school of beings. They are "cold Hickory" when they commence using absinthe, when the orgie is at its height they are with Baron Frederick, blasphemous and all cigars, and as the effects of absinthe pass away, they find they are of their father, and his works they have done. The party absinthe only works on itself. The people don't forget; cannot see the change in any of the phases through which they pass, but recognize the "head" and "tail" beneath the garments of righteousness they have professedly put on. The Democrats are welcome to as much absinthe as they can swallow; and they will recover their senses when they see how fatal the draughts are, and what one injury has been done to any but themselves.

INCISIVE GRANT—NO SURRENDER.

"Unconditional surrender," said General Grant to Pemberton, to which the Confederate General made wry faces and cut up considerably; but Grant's only answer was, "very well." Thus unconditional surrender business is coming into vogue in connection with the administration of the affairs of the country in conformity with "peace, law and order." The infernal "Whisky Ring," with its offshoots of corruption will soon be brought to terms, and when they seek to capitulate, Grant will say "unconditional surrender to the laws of the country." That method of treatment will remove all fear from the minds of the people. Supposing a thief, discovered in the possession of stolen goods, asked the policeman what terms he proposed and shook part of the plunder before him? The policeman, if he did his duty, would say "surrender." The man who could say to a foe in possession of an armed force, "unconditional surrender," can, with ten fold greater certainty, repeat the memorable words when compelled to enforce the laws.

Then to Brownlow: "No other terms than an immediate and unconditional surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works." Mark that. No waiting; no tampering; no halting; but immediately. When those who trifle with authority and set at naught the force of law come to fall into the grip of a man of this stern inflexible character, when they begin to parley, the singing dozen will come, "unconditional surrender."

General Grant proposed to fight it out on that line, if it took all summer; and he will fight it out on that line all his life time; for "by the Eternal the Union must and shall be preserved." It is the will of the people that there be unconditional surrender to the laws, and on those unmeaningly can lasting peace be obtained.

The enemies of the country may read their doom in these incisive expressions of determination. It is a repetition of the handwriting on the wall to the Democratic party and their adherents. That party was "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," and the house of their confidence will unite together for very fear.

Heaven grant to few men the power of saying much in a few words. To a blessed qualification and always indicative of character. Pretension might have excelled his statements and conditions that something was due to his position, and to the feelings of those who had fought under him. General Grant said, "unconditional surrender," for if you cannot trust the laws of the country that gave you, through their baleful and godless, courage to rebel, you will not have faith in pledges; therefore, "unconditional surrender."

"A purely administrative officer should be left free to execute the will of the people," and that will is "unconditional surrender." How, within narrow range, is a policy that strikes you with admiration, less the iron and pottage incident to country and therefore far from. There is to be no sophistical arguments: no shunning after affects—but decisive and saving freedom, agreed and into the consequences, and this from a man who has "always regarded the will of the people and always shall."

It is a new phase in our national affairs "to the incorporation of law into right as immature, "to the terror to evil doers. Parley with an enemy; show him the weak points, and you are half in his power. Nail the colors to the mast. "No Surrender," as the signal for fight, and it money is shown after that, let it come from the "will of the people," whom the "No Surrender" leader will obey.

Here is a front line, broad, massive, powerful. The patriotic Commodities. That will worthy, when the enemy of the Pure come to parley with him respecting the Pretensions, received for answer, "Fall your muster, or, if he does not hit those your Pretensions worship-ers according to their conscience, by form the thunder of the English cannon shall be heard at the Tuileries." And all across the great horizon of Republican policy is written "no surrender," and on that incisive sheet answer, with Grant as leader, we shall fight it out, and it will take all summer. Up, then, be doing; furthers is work for all.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AND THE INDIANS.

General Sheridan has been showing the way to treat the Indians. He has visited them at all points in his command, made himself acquainted with their feelings and conveyed to them the terms of the Government that they be still less in peace. This was done in a brave spirit, not with a view of bullying the Indians to suppose that peace was required from any fearful motive, but rather to convey the idea that if they provoked hostilities after the interview and broke their pledges, they must be prepared for the consequences. It is painful to contemplate that the fact of civilization tends to the extinction of the red men. We may regret it, point out defects in the past, and ask for philanthropic suggestions for the future. General Sheridan in visiting all the points of his command and intimating the desire for honorable peace, has acted wisely. The American people do not desire the extinction of the Indians, unless the Indians provoke it, and the solution is left with themselves. If they will be peaceable, hunt, fish, shoot, without troubling "white folks," white folks will push civilization further without troubling them. It is difficult for the untutored children of the forest to comprehend the requirements of civilization; that industry, frugality, determination, pioneers from the crowded old world, want room; and in their expansion push barbarism toward the setting sun. In this unequal contest, what will be the result? Civilization would advance, and that would be good for the Indian, if he could only see it. If he cannot be made to see it, it will be bad for the Indian.

That old story concerning the navy oil mine is revived, and with good effect against the Democratic party. The oil mail wanted a husband. She waited until her patience was exhausted, then she went into the orchard to pray, and the burden of her supplication was, "Send me a husband." An old owl, in the tree above her, said "thoo, hoo." The old man, thinking that heaven had heard her prayer and wanted instructions, replied, "Are you sure, precious, so much?" The Democratic party in the same fix for a leader, and reply to the "thoo, hoo," anybody, good lord.

Every American city of any magnitude should possess a foundling hospital. We do not recommend this to favor a class of beings like John Jacques Rousseau, who sent all his children to such an institution, and blessed heaven that he could give his children to society, but there are circumstances surrounding the lives of so many children in all American cities that make them "foundlings" in the strictest terms of the word, and it is the duty of society to care for them.

The faith of the Chicagoans in the matter of their parks is wonderful. It is a common thing for good people to pray for "that faith which begets at impossibilities and cries that it shall be done." The Chicagoans appear to have found it in matters relating to their city, for though they labor under many natural disadvantages, they work with a will which commands respect. Great is Chicago; but that she knows it and seeks not anybody to puff up her pride.

It is found that the new Tammany Hall, New York, will not accommodate the Democratic National Convention, its capacity being for between four and five thousand persons seated. It is suggested that this would be altogether out of character for a city like New York with its almost limitless Democratic vote, and that therefore a temporary place of meeting capable of accommodating twenty or thirty thousand should be provided.

The Worm in the South.

We published a paragraph yesterday morning that the army worm had again appeared in the South. The worm alluded to in our notice, is a common kind of worm, and we may learn that worms to be dealt with as science and circumstance direct.

There is another kind of worm in the South —for worm signifies in the sense in which we understand it, sting or torment—which is a very bad worm. It had its existence long before the war, and during that period of woe, misery and slaughter, it pulled itself with unutterable pride and consumed the produce of the country.

The worm, when the war had closed, assumed a new form. It considered it had a right to feed and that the South belonged to it. "Free a worm of privilege, an aristocratic kind of worm, that wanted other worms to dig, drive, plant, reap and mow for its benefit. At times it was a godly worm, calling Heaven to witness he chains sufferings of its doves, and the fatness of its tail, but "cease, whine, a worm, and nothing more.

In many thousands of instances it was a worm that lingered round the graves of dead men, and at other times near places where the products of smoky fires and deathly stills made it feed on the consumption of the poor worm. It had on the consumption of the poor worm. The moral streak of privilege was across the head of the worm, and it turned and twisted with ineffable scorn when any one presumed to interfere with the loosest right of the worm.

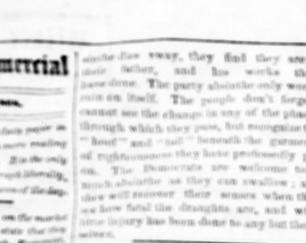
The worm is lively now, though not as powerful as formerly, though it has ceased to fling its tail and nose its head; 'tis the same worm that would, if it could, eat up the produce of the South, stunt it against all other worms, and grow fat, resourceful and cruel on the produce.

The worm is just beginning to understand that its old antics will not do. Though still a worm, it has the sense to see that it may impede its existence altogether if it does not reform. There may be for that old worm of the South, by the march of events, annihilation; and that would be a dreadful punishment for a worm born in family pride, and boasting of its pedigree. There is, therefore, hope that the worm of the South will learn better manners, and in time cast away its wormy state, the into new existence, first as the chrysalis, then the gaily dashed and lovely moser, getting a more exalted view through elevation from its growling. That worm at the South has the power to escape its fate to be toon feed itself. It can spin its own cocoon. The materials are there, and the administration of the laws, and peace, law and order, give that worm the opportunity to be a worm no more.

"They Will Fight?"

From the solitude of the prison McCardle and Coburn speak, they request the status to be put up, saying that they will fight for them when they get out. It is rather foolish of them to be so ready to declare their intentions, since forewarned is forearmed, and they must expect similar treatment to that they receive supposing before they are pardoned in the meantime of the country. This "moral horse" must be oiled in a good speed; there must be no sacking to avoid responsibility, for it will evidently be a struggle to see if the "principle" is not stronger than State laws. We think, but will not go directly over, that prize fighting can be prevented. If any vote we commend the issue, and recommend that a law be created as to Mr. Case and Coburn. Between the two of the time and treatment. Above all things, let the cure be substantial.

The press continues to pour fire and express indignation at the action of the Reformed Presbyterians in this city lately, in supporting Sunday mail contracts. How many sanctimonious of "house's session," who will not sing—and among the not the following specimens of "inspired poetry," are given:



These are specimens which might be multiplied indefinitely, as those familiar with Rouse will know. They raise one the point.

The New York Tribune thinks that the authorities should endeavor to put a stop to such disgusting exhibitions as waking a thousand souls in a thousand homes, and its reasons are in the following words: "Allow that no one will be killed by such a monster on steam on the physical process, is it the case that any one's vital and muscular energies will be seriously impaired, his ability to work diminished, and his life probably shortened by it? We appeal for legal redress on such grounds as these? One thing is certain: it is high, not form of smoking prohibited in the Christian code, but it is not a problem how far it is wise or attempt to make a people strictly given to legislation. We are just now trying to put down prize fighting. Let us do that well before we take up the discipline against policemen of iron nerve and say "Thou shalt not walk." There is a tendency in human nature to rebel, and if you come the higher moral tone through that excessively stringent declaration, "Thou shalt not" requires to have the people feel the tougher spirits, in the "Whisky Ring" say "we will." Gently, please, one "shalt not" at the time.

Boston puts a question which a good many no doubt have been inclined to ask. He wants to know if the organization of Mr. Stuart for hymn singing was by "a Reformed" church, or must it have been before it was reformed? The *Pittsburgh Christian* referring to the same action, remarks that "*we are so good-fair* law could reach it. Part of the Reformed Presbyterian Church will not undertake to suspend him by resolution." The press has commented very generally on the suspension of Mr. Stuart, and generally in the spirit of the following extract from the *Protestant Churchman*:

No more melancholy exhibition of foolishness and inconsistency has been made in this city for many years. Such a participation with infidels in the profanation of the Lord's day by the Reformed Presbyterians and the members of their congregation, is truly astounding.

The Lafayette *Courier*, in its account of the decoration of soldiers' graves at that place, says a wreath of flowers accompanied by a note from a little girl about ten years of age was exhibited. The note was addressed to Colonel Lanning, chairman of the Committee of arrangements, and was as follows:

"Colonel, I send you some flowers for the soldiers' graves upon memorial day. I have no money to spare in making a contribution, and perhaps some of the boys will be kind enough to put them upon the graves.

The reading of the note created a profound impression, and the wreath was deposited upon the grave of an unknown rebel soldier—the only one remaining in the cemetery.

Thousands of freedmen in and around Washington are anxious to find work. Whoever requires help of the kind, and will address a letter to Wm. T. B. Griffin, Freedmen's Bureau, and send money to pay fare, will be supplied with good working hands, who will allow their fare to be deducted after they have earned it. Those who wish to aid the freedmen cannot do better than attend to this modest request.

POLITICAL.

Many Southern papers have declared for Hancock, but the Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist* takes this view of the matter: "If the South is compelled to have a say in the matter, and the Southern States a chance to serve in November, we can unhesitatingly pronounce that the great heart of Georgia beats in unison with the lofty honor and sublime spirit of Gen. H. Faulkner."

The *Freedmen's Journal* (Democratic) says: "Mr. Chase, certainly, ought to run for Presidency—but, on his own hook, as a conscientious Black Republican. The Democratic party, this time, are in earnest in meaning to have a candidate inside their party. They have been beaten, often enough, by trying to get the real Democratic party, at the whistle of the managers, to run for somebody because he wasn't a Democrat."

President Johnson, in reply to the question if he intends to support the Democratic nominee, is reported to have said: "I can't do anything else. I've nowhere else to go. If I did not I would not do otherwise. The Democratic party has supported me in all I've done, and on form of smoking prominent in the Christian code, but it is not a problem how far it is wise or attempt to make a people strictly given to legislation. We are just now trying to put down prize fighting. Let us do that well before we take up the discipline against policemen of iron nerve and say "Thou shalt not walk." There is a tendency in human nature to rebel, and if you come the higher moral tone through that excessively stringent declaration, "Thou shalt not" requires to have the people feel the tougher spirits, in the "Whisky Ring" say "we will." Gently, please, one "shalt not" at the time.

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PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

ONE OF FOUR.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.'s Lead and Block Tin Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufactory.

A friend of ours, who somehow manages to keep pace with the progress of the mechanical arts, and who seems to be interested in our present occasion, suddenly accosted us the other day with the query, "Have you visited the Lead Pipe manufactory?" "No" said we, with fly.

"Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that Pittsburgh numbers one of the largest of the class establishments which supply the United States with lead pipes and sheet lead!"

We frankly acknowledged our ignorance, and immediately placed ourselves in the position of an "an anxious inquirer," when our informant, (who, as we said before, is perfectly at home in matters pertaining to the mechanical world,) proceeded in an unconscious, but none the less entertaining, though slightly nervous manner to enlighten us upon what, without intending a pun, we had hitherto regarded as a rather heavy subject. Among the many (at least to us) curious scraps of information we obtained from our acquaintance, none surprised us more than the statement that the bulk of the lead consumed in the manufacture of lead pipes in this country is imported.* Our acquaintance had spent two years in Spain, where his business compelled him to possess himself of the facts in relation to the mining and smelting of lead in that country, hence he spoke knowingly. His description of the method and appliances still employed for smelting the ore obtained from the granite hills of Leone's, upon the Southern slope of the Sierra Morena, like one or two accepted adventure in which sun-browned, keen-eyed, reckless rollmen figured, served to strengthen our preference for the system and conclusions we experience remember seeing upon which to the lead mines of Galena, Illinois, several years ago. If our old acquaintance is correct, we can at least claim the merit of making the most of an inferior article.

THE PROCESS OF MAKING LEAD PIPE

Had always more or less puzzled us. We had had a dozen absurd theories, based upon mere supposition, concerning the process, all of which, we were satisfied, were incorrect, owing to the immense cost entailed. However, we may as well confess that if our life depended upon it, we never could have guessed the real method of supplying the demand. Suffice it to say that the pipe is made in the manner practiced by our forefathers in the days of long ago, in accommodating itself to the progress of the age, the only change in the process being in the substitution of machinery for manual labor. The process is at once simple, easy of application, and certain in its results. The lead is first melted in a large kettle, and then poured into a mould, which is in the same manner, and with surprising rapidity, considering that it is pressed out at the rate of a mile in an hour. The lead is usually sold in half pound lengths. We were struck with an ingenious mechanical device (the invention of Mr. Farrell), which, occupying less room than a sewing machine, cuts into lengths, straightens and stamps the sellers' name upon the tape as fast as a nailer made, and all at one operation, performing the work of three men.

THE HYDRAULIC PUMP,

Employed in the manufacture of pipes and barrels, exerts a pressure of from two to three tons to the square inch. Under this enormous pressure the brazier's stout copper pipe or cylinder is rendered as flat and shapeless as though it were so much crumpled paper. Generally, but two piston rods are operated in the pumps employed in the manufacture of lead pipe; however, the firm have made a very decided improvement by constructing a pump with three plungers in such a manner that two of the plungers are continually forcing the water, producing a perfectly regular movement. Upon the same floor with the pumps are employed in the manufacture of pipes we heard:

THE SHEET LEAD ROLLS.

Sheet lead of every width and thickness is rolled precisely in the same manner as iron or steel is rolled, save in one particular, the last are rolled while hot, while lead is rolled cold. The rolls employed in Bailey, Farrell & Co.'s establishment are seven and a half feet long, and eighteen inches in diameter. The upper roll is raised and depressed by an endless screw and hand wheel, for the purpose of regulating the distance between the rolls to the thousandth part of an inch. These rolls are polished frequently with fine emery, which is placed upon a smaller roll arranged in a light frame, which is placed in contact with the face of the roll, and which traverses from one end of the rolls to the other, at the rate of a thousand revolutions a minute.

In making sheet lead, the metal first runs into moulds, and is cast into seven and a half feet long by four in width, capable of turning four tons. This is termed the slab. When the slab becomes cool, it is drawn to the rolls over a series of small wooden rollers placed about three inches apart, and which extends from the casting pan to the extreme end of the rolling floor, a distance of forty feet. Passing back and forth through the rolls until the slab is formed into a sheet thirty feet long and seven and a half wide. The sheet being cut into equal lengths, one-half drawn out of the way, and the other rolled into a sheet of the same length as the first, which is afterwards cut up into sections to make the required sized sheets.

All the sheets, however, when completed measure about eighteen feet in length by seven in width, varying only in thickness. For lining purposes they weigh four pounds to the foot measure, or one-fourth of an inch in thickness, while a sheet weighing but two pounds is only half as thick.

After the sheets are cut in equal lengths, they are swung upon the scales with a crane contrived at the end of the roll floor, weighed and the weight marked in boxes.

It is in this manner that all the lead used for lining oil tanks, floors, bath tubs, &c., is made. The power required in rolling lead is about twice as great as that required in rolling small iron bars or sheets.

THE WATER POWER

Employed is obtained from an engine equal to sixty horse power, geared in such a manner as to multiply the power applied to the rolls four times, equal to two hundred and forty horse power. The building in which the rolls and pipe machine are placed was built recently by the concern. It is composed of brick, is three stories high, eighty feet long by thirty wide. The second and third stories are occupied with wrought iron pipe and fittings, brass work and material used in water, steam and gas fitting. We observed the compartments for different patterns of iron pipe fittings numbered over five hundred. Near the rolls we observed upwards of five miles of very light aqueduct pipe (lead,) for springs, while beside the machine for cutting, straightening and stamping tape, we were shown a single spool which contained two miles of bar lead.

The warerroom (a two storied building fronting on Smithfield street,) with a front of forty feet, and extending back to the manufactory, a distance of seventy feet, is devoted exclusively to the storing and exhibition of such articles as belongs to the plumbing and gas-fitting business. The stranger passing from one department to another, without his attention was called to the fact, would very likely overlook eighty tons of lead, piled up in pigs in piles varying from four to five feet in height.

In entering upon the business in Pittsburgh, Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co., (who are young men, and thoroughly conversant with the wants of the trade,) found a good field, in which they were educated, a percolate a want which they resolved to supply. All the lead pipe and sheet lead consumed between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, it was formerly obtained either from New York or Cincinnati. Here was a large scope of country they argued which depended more or less on the points mentioned for the material which they have found nearer home. Moved by these considerations they embarked in the new enterprise, and in the short space of two years, have established a reputation for the pipe, sheet lead, block tin-lined lead pipe and sheet lead, second to no other establishment in the Union.

*The other establishments are located in Cincinnati and New York.

†England and Spain furnishes the greater portion of the lead pipe used in this country. The lead is obtained at the Galena mines in very large, easy-going lumps.

‡The pipe alluded to was made for the Economites at Economy, and was used for the purpose of conveying oil across the Allegheny river at Old City. It was in length of two miles, without a joint or portion, all stringed to one piece.

§ The pipe manufactured by this method patented by the firm is perfectly uniform, and is pronounced the best tin-lined lead pipe ever manufactured.

DIOCESE OF PITTSBURGH,

The Proposed New Constitution.

At the annual convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, held May, 1866, a committee which had been appointed at the primary convention reported a new Constitution for the Diocese, and expressed a desire for its immediate adoption. The interference of the order of the day prevented the reading of the report, and subsequently it was authorized to be printed in the appendix of the Journal for the information of the next convention. At the next convention, in 1867, the committee reported the same report. From which the reader may infer that we were not slow in availing ourselves of the kind offices of our self-appointed committee. The Constitution of the Diocese of Pittsburgh is one of the twelve which demand careful consideration.

Section 1 of this article had but two verbal changes from the old Constitution of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. It read, "The convention shall consist of clergy and laity." A member suggested that "laity" included women and children, and "laymen" was then substituted. Another proposed "clergymen" for "clergy," which amendment restored the original reading.

Section 3 requires that delegates shall be communicants.

Section 4 provides that, "No parish shall be entitled to representation in the Convention which shall have failed to pay all dues and assessments levied upon it by authority of the Convention, unless it shall have so failed for reasons which shall be deemed satisfactory by the Convention itself." An Several propositions were made to strike out or modify the requirement of section 4, which were discussed and the motions severally lost. The section was partially discussed and lost. One or two grammatical errors elsewhere were corrected. Mr. Hill Burgwin then moved the previous question, which was seconded, and on the main question being put the Constitution was adopted. It requires affirmative action of the present convention to make it the law of the church.

This brief resume of what was done, is given not for the purpose of discussing the propriety of "the previous question" in a Christian Assembly on a matter of so great moment, or to cast any censure upon the majority for their then conclusions, but to call the attention of the Committee, but only because it is necessary that the matter be considered with an a reference to the facts now conclude that the defects and objectionable features found in the first important article of his work indicates the probability that the others may possibly not be perfect, and suggests the propriety of a candid examination of the whole. Such an examination has "led the writer to the conclusion that whilst the proposed constitution is superior to the present one in the simplicity of arrangement, every change which has been made in the spirit of intention is a change for the worse, and ought not to be ratified by the convention.

I assume that the object of a constitution is to fix and define principles and foundation laws for the government of the body which adopts it, and to guard its constituency against possible abuses or encroachments from within the organization.

If in this paper it should be shown that in any part this constitution opens the door to legislation or the enactment of laws for the accomplishment of party objects, it will not be a proper to say that such things can never occur for the reason that our present Bishop or parties in the church are above unworthy acts. The fact that we have a good Bishop, or that there is but little danger that a body of clergymen so exemplary, or of laymen so good and wise, would do wrong, does not justify us in so changing our constitution as to make wrong duty easy. Good men should so frame their fundamental laws that bad men cannot take advantage of them. Any change in the present constitution which will render abuse of easier possibility will be charges for the worse.

Section 2 of Article 3 is as follows: "Every clergyman who shall have been canonically connected with this Diocese for three months next preceding any convention, shall be entitled to a seat and vote in such convention in all cases except that of the election of a Bishop, in which case the qualifications necessary to vote shall be as hereinafter provided in Article 12 of this constitution."

The corresponding article in the present constitution requires that to entitle a clergyman to a seat in the convention he shall have been "actually and personally as well as canonically resident within this Diocese for the space of six calendar months next before the meeting of the convention, and has for the same period been employed and officiated as a minister, with an exception from the latter clause being made on account of sickness or advanced years. (See Art 8.) The difference between these two is distinctant and important. In the one case it is carefully provided that the clergy who legislate for the Diocese shall have been long enough resident within its bounds, engaged in the duties of pastor, missionary, or educator, to have attained some of that knowledge of its capabilities, peculiarities and wants, and acquired from actual participation in its affairs that degree of personal interest which would render him fit to guide its legislation. Six months actual work and experience in a Diocese is surely short time enough to fit a newly ordained Deacon to counterbalance the judgment and vote of men who have perhaps grown old within the limits of the Diocese.

In the other case the door is thrown wide open to abuses. By the new constitution, which requires only "three months canonical residence," a Deacon in barely ninety days after his ordination, merely by virtue of the few lines of writing from the Bishop or the Standing Committee, which constitutes canonical residence, even though he has never preached a sermon or ever before placed his foot within the bounds of the Diocese, may step into the convention on the first day of its session, and take his seat and vote.

A Bishop or a standing committee, or even a factious clique of clergymen or laymen, could so use these easy terms of admission as to convert a minority into a majority, if the balance of power should at any time approximate more closely to equilibrium than now. Or a Bishop may easily retain within the letter of the law a sufficient number of clergy not residents of the Diocese to decide important questions in its legislations. For instance, B may have resigned his parish in Pittsburgh, and for six months have been the Rector of another in New Jersey. C may have been for four months ministering to a church in Ohio, but their votes being needed at the convention, the formality of applying for and receiving letters dismissary has been postponed, they are consequently still "canonically connected" with the Diocese of Pittsburgh and entitled to seats and votes. In fact the clergymen who shall have left the Diocese any time during the year previous to the convention, may retain their votes and seats merely by delay of a Bishop in granting, or of the clergyman in applying for letters dismissary. Even under the present constitution it is not unusual for clergymen so to date their time of resignation as to give them a vote in making laws and constitutions for those who are left behind them. Some are singularly obtuse as to the proprieties in such matters. That the framers of the new constitution themselves knew they were opening a door for "colonizing" is proven by the exception, which requires that none shall *vote for a Bishop* who shall not have been six months both *canonically* and *personally* resident in the Diocese.

There are many other important questions besides the election of a Bishop, which should only be voted upon by persons who have for a reasonable time been actual residents and laborers in the Diocese. For instance these three months paper members may elect a standing committee, and they are by section 2 of article 7 even entitled to become members of the standing committee. In this case, although it will require six months *actual* as well as canonical residence to vote for a Bishop, the absurdity is committed of allowing *three* months merely paper residence to qualify a clergyman for being the Bishop's adviser, and in fact a part of the "Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese" in the absence of the Bishop.

Section 3 provides that the Standing Committee must be "*communicants*." Why? Certainly not on the ground of expediency, for it is well known there are now in the Diocese men who are active in advancing the interests of parishes, who are exemplary in their lives, and who are capable of being valuable helps and shining lights in the Convention, but who yet lack this requirement. And there are vestries with several such men but without one communicant.

Nor can it be on Church principles, for a majority of the body will agree that *Baptism* is the rite of admission to membership in the Church, and not the Communion. Besides, if the principle is involved, consistency will require that it shall also be applied to vestries—and if to vestries, why not even to the holding of pews in churches, which gives a vote in the election of the vestry? It is true that the General Convention requires its members to be communicants, but the General Convention is a body which legislates *inter alia* on doctrines, discipline and ritual. Our functions are the same as those of vestries, in their more contracted sphere.

Section 4 is wrong in that it makes a sum of money, to be fixed by the Convention, the price of admission. The parish which has just proposed to pay is made *prima facie* criminal, and can only be pardoned on its trembling presenting its plea of poverty. It is in fact grafting upon our American church the odious system of compulsory tithes. It is an arbitrary encroachment upon the rights of the laity, and like all encroachments of churchly power aims to be progressive. When we get used to compulsory payment of rates for the Episcopate and the Convention, we may next have the payment to Diocesan missions, to guilds, to church newspapers, to publishing fancy sermons, or assessments for any purpose "levied by authority of the Convention," and compulsory as being the price of admission.

So odious a feature if persevered in will probably demonstrate itself as an efficient means for reducing the number of representatives in convention and lessening the number of contributions to the Episcopal and Convention fund.

ARTICLE XV.

Presidency of Convention.

The Bishop, or in the absence of the Diocese, shall preside in Convention and be entitled to a vote, and in the absence of the Bishop, the clergy shall have a seat and vote, and, in the absence of the Bishop and Clergy, the laity shall have a seat and vote, and in the absence of the Bishop and members shall elect from the Presbyters a President pro tempore.

The "Bishop in charge of the Diocese," may be neither the Diocesan or his assistant. He might be the Bishop of Ohio or Virginia, in temporary charge during the absence of the Diocesan. Why such a Bishop should be entitled to meddle in the legislation of the Diocese, when engaged on his mission, is perhaps known to the Committee. His *office* gives him no such right. If the first clause in this article gives it, then the last clause in the same denies it, or else requires the insertion after the word "Bishop," where it last occurs, the words "or the Bishop in Ch'g'ed of the Diocese." Probably the best form of the article would be to strike out the words "or Bishop in charge of the Diocese," in the first line, and insert "or Assistant Bishop, if there be one," in lieu thereof. If the former words are retained, the latter should precede them.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Article 8. The number of the Committee is reduced from five members of each order, to three of each, and the words "and council of advice" are omitted. When we recur to the

"Laws of the General Church we find that it prescribes two functions as belonging to the Standing Committee. The first named is as follows: "In case where there shall be no Bishop, the Standing Committee shall be a council of advice to the Bishop. They shall be summoned on the requisition of the Bishop whenever he shall wish for their advice. And they may meet of their own accord, and agreeably to their own rules, when they may be deposed to advise the Bishop." We can see no good reason for desiring to make the most important of the functions of the Committee less prominent than it is in the present constitution. So wholesome a reminder of the church's doctrine that even a Bishop may sometimes need advice from the authorized council, even when unwilling to receive it, can do no harm.

Section 5 provides that "The standing committee shall have authority to fill all vacancies that may occur during the recess of the convention in their own body, or in any

The Daily Commercial

THE PEOPLE'S ORGAN.

AN EARLIER EDITION THAN ANY PUBLISHED.

CARPETS.

EXTENSION OF

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS.

COCOA ALL WOOL CARPETS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

CHINA MATTING

CARPETS,

A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

White, Fancy Striped and Check

MATTINGS.

JUST IMPORTED.

All Wool Ingrains,

IN DESIRABLE COLORS.

Prices the Lowest in this Market.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD.

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RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

Straw Hats, Straw Bonnets,

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MILLINERY LACES AND GOODS,

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ORNAMENTS, FANS,

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ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

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FURNISHING GOODS,

SCARFS AND SCARFINGS,

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Stock Large and Attractive.

PRICES LOW.

JOS. HORNE & CO

GROCERIES, &C.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR

100 BBLS. PURE CIDER VINEGAR

WARRANTED THREE YEARS OLD,

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WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 203 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SLATE MILLER & ROOFING,

Nos. 215 and 215, corner Liberty and Irwin Streets,

Offers to the Trade at Low Figures,

200 bbls. Refined Sugar;
25 bbls Cuba Sugar;
50 bbls Porto Rico Sugar;
25 bbls Demerara Sugar;
100 bbls Clarified Sugar;
200 bags Rio Coffee;
25 bags Mild Government Java Coffee;
50 bags Laguayra Coffee;
150 bbls Syrups;
50 bbls Soda ash Refin;
200 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
200 packages Mess Pork;
Glass, Nails, &c., &c.,
Also, 100 cases Gin Cognac Brandy;
200 cases each Hostein Meer & Cassidy's celebrated C. Sauvignon Wines;
200 cases Imported Cassis;
Scotch Ale and London Porter constantly on hand.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

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HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

WHICH THEY OFFER TO THE TRADE ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Cheese, Fish, Carbon Oil, Salt, &c.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET,

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Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

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FOR DISEASES OF THE
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KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.
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KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

For Sale by all Druggists,

SUGAR COATED.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

FOR SALE—Price—A second hand Double Cylinder Tartar Press, Size of bed 33 to 46. Allison Bradley.

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is recommended for the first application in New York, because all other specialists fail, as my remedy is the only one to cure the worst cases of Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, and Chronic Sores of any standing.

WILLCOX'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, and Chronic Sores of any standing.

WILLCOX'S OINTMENT cures in 24 hours all Scrofulous Humors.

WILLCOX'S OINTMENT cures in 24 hours all Scrofulous Humors.

Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers at 50 cents. All druggists sell it. WILLCOX & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

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COMBINATION

SAFETY CAUCES,

FOR STEAM BOILERS,

WILL PREVENT EXPLOSIONS, AND SAVE OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

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(Successors to BUTLER & CHESTER.)

Engineers and Machinists Supplies,

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Now and Second-hand Engines, Boilers and Machinery for sale.

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FINISHED BRASS WORK.

PUMPS OF ALL KINDS.

REFINED SUGARS.

200 Bbls. Powdered, Crushed and Granulated Sugars.

75 Bbls. "A" Coffee Refined Sugar.

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Nos. 220 and 228 WOOD ST.

FURNITURE,

AT

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STS.,

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SILVER LAKE ICE.

ALSO DEPOT OF THE

Pure Spring Water Ice,

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FRENCH VINEGAR.

SOLLMAN, ECK & CO.,

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THE BEST IMPLEMENT FOR

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FURNITURE AND FURNITURE

CASTERS,

FIRST-CLASS NEW PATTERNS,

At Low Prices,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

G. L. & J. F. SEELY & CO.,

647 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

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GROCERS STORE AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

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Collections made on all points in the United States on favorable terms.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

A BANK OF

Discount and Deposit.

No. 57 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

Bank open Daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

6% Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUND AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points of United States and Canada.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HARNA, HART & CO.,)

Orders in EXCHANGE, GOLD, COUPONS, &c., promptly executed. Special attention given to GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

COUNT DRAFTS ON LONDON

FINANCIAL.

600 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of work have been done during the past month, and the whole line between the Missouri and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are now employed, and the work is progressing at the rate of a mile a day. The first section of the road, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in less than two years from date. The first mortgage bonds are issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile, and are received at par in payment for subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The Company has a land grant of 12,000,000 acres, and the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

at the earliest possible day, will be done.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

HAS A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of the road.

HAS A GOVERNMENT GRANT of $16,000 in aid of the road for every mile of road built, to be issued in sections of not less than forty miles each on both sides of the road. This is an absolute donation, and not a loan, and is a portion of large revenue in the future.

HAS THE GOVERNMENT GRANT of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the character of the country through which the road runs. These bonds are issued as the road progresses, and it is expected that not less than $10,000,000 of them will be issued and delivered to the Company in time to be paid in advance subscriptions to the Company in discounting bonds, made, &c. The interest is payable in gold, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which, on the par value of the bonds, will be equivalent to nearly or quite ten per cent. per annum on the amount of the Subscription.

HAS A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right to locate the road FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, as fast as building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and secured by a first mortgage on the road and property. The Government Bonds are issued to the Company for the First Mortgage Bonds taken to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed and accepted by Government Commissioners. Bonds Commissioners are not authorized to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, and with a heavy U. and completely equipped with the best engines, railroads, carriages, locomotives, cars, &c.

HAS A CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTION from the stockholders, of which over Eight Millions have been paid in upon the 10 monthly first calls, which is an indication of the vast interest that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific. Only Eight Millions of Stock will be issued, and no more, and the proceeds of the sale of this stock will be applied exclusively, commencing nearly three years from now, as the work is completed.

HAS A CASH EARNINGS on its War Business, that already amount to more than the entire cost of the road and equipments, and the net earnings are indicative of the vast through business that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific. Both Companies are authorized to issue Bonds upon each aggregate, commencing nearly three years from now, as the work is completed.

The Company now offer a limited amount in their treasury, and make an appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the early subscriptions are entitled to the best terms and the choicest Bonds. The Bonds are now selling at 90 and 91 cents, and will be advanced from time to time, as the work progresses, and the Company's resources are developed.

The Company now offer a limited amount in their treasury, and make an appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the early subscriptions are entitled to the best terms and the choicest Bonds. The Bonds are now selling at 90 and 91 cents, and will be advanced from time to time, as the work progresses, and the Company's resources are developed.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each and have coupons attached, payable in gold, semi-annually, and both principal and interest are payable in coin, and bear interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Bonds to purchase in gold at par, and accrued interest from the date of the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

Jos. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth and Wood streets.

S. McClean & Co.,
75 Fourth street.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
Corner Third and Wood streets.

Robinson Bros.,

Phil. H. Mertz,
Corner Fifth and Wood streets.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, and of

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Installments should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds sent to and free of charge by return express. Parties entertaining doubts as to the security, will look to have par funds sent.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means of Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free to any address on the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO,

TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

May 23, 1868. 1yr

WHITE LEAD.

WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office & Warehouse, 57 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

STONE WATER PIPES,

CHIMNEY TOPS,

CEMENT, PLASTER

HENRY H. COLLINS,

23 Wood street.

LIME,

LIME, LIME.

We are prepared to contract and deliver a No. 1 article of Lime in any quantity at LOW EST MARKET RATES. Orders left at the factory in the MANUFACTURERS' AND LIME YARD, Office South End Monongahela Bridge

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

Have just opened a choice assortment of

PLAIN AND FIGURED GRENADINES.

Which they offer at low prices.

FOULARDS,

India Silks,

Organdies,

Grenadines,

LINEN GOODS,

Shawls,

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A COMPLETE STOCK.

BATES & BELL.

NEW STOCK

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

AT THE

New Store,

87 Market Street.

THEO. F. PHILLIPS.

(Late J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.)

M'ELROY,

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& CO.,

DRY GOODS

AND

JOBBERS.

NO. 51 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH.

FURNISHING GOODS.

PERFECT FITTING

KID GLOVES.

"A. C. C." "H. S. K."

We invite attention to our Kid Glove department, which is now complete with every color and shade, and available to our own Special Importation of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kids,

We have secured the exclusive sale of the

HARRIS SEAMLESS KIDS,

The best glove and most perfect fit.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

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Now offer the most elegant line of

HAMBURGS,

Ever opened in Pittsburgh, to which they especially invite the inspection of the ladies. The designs are all new and exclusive, and about one-fourth less than regular prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just opened all shades of

BULLION AND RISTORI FRINGES,

BUGLE GIMPS AND FRINGES,

At very low prices.

MILLINERY GOODS.

J. D. BERND.

WHOLESALE

Millinery and Straw Goods.

AN IMMENSE NEW STOCK,

AT

LOW PRICES.

DRUGGISTS.

We invite attention to our well selected and complete stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY DEALERS WHO REPLENISH THEIR STOCKS IN THIS MARKET, WILL CONSULT THEIR INTEREST BY EXAMINING OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

HAVING ACQUIRED THE AGENCY FOR THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED WHITE LEAD AND COLORS OF MESSRS. J. DE BOOS RAHLEY & SON, WE OFFER TO THE TRADE THEIR WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF WHITE LEAD AND COLORS AT MANUFACTURERS' LOWEST RATES, AND GUARANTEE THEM TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR PATENT SUPERIOR LINSEED OIL, FINISHING IN STRENGTH, BODY, BRILLIANCY AND DURABILITY TO ANY SIMILAR PAINT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

HARRIS & EWING,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHAS. BAUCH,

(Successor to L. BAUCH & CO.,)

Pharmaceutist and dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

Agent for sale of all Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c. Prescriptions carefully and promptly attended to.

COR. SECOND AND GRANT STS.

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SATURATED FELT.

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LUPTON & CHRISTY, 362 PENN STREET.

CURTAINS.

LACE, NOTTINGHAM, MUSLIN, ETC.

Hamburgoises and Valenciens.

ALL KINDS CURTAIN MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

G. L. & J. F. SEELY & CO.,

Importers, 647 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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SECOND FLOOR, OVER

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The above Company is now fully organized, and prepared to take Fire Risks. By careful attention to business, prudence and fair dealing, this Company will endeavor to merit a liberal share of the patronage of the community.

BEN FRANKLIN

Insurance Company.

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

A HOME COMPANY, Managed by Directors well known to the community, who intend by fair dealing to keep the confidence of your fellow-citizens.

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OF THE

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000

Reserve against Fire and Marine Risks.

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Issues Steamboats and Cargoes.

Risks taken on vessels engaged in the navigation of the Northern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Oceans, on the most favorable terms.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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Insures against loss OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwelling Houses and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Also, Inland Marine and River Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks, on favorable terms. Having a large paid up capital and an established character, it offers to the best protection to those who desire it.

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MENS' AND BOYS'

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LATEST STYLES.

LADIES' BONNETS,

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MISSES' HATS.

ALL THE

LATE NOVELTIES,

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

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WOOD STREET.

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Wood Street,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE FIFTH ST.,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS,

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STRAW GOODS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, HORSE & CO.,

Cor. WOOD and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Be careful to Buy Only the Genuine. Scales Repaired Promptly.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

CIGARS, of the very best brands; TOBACCO, SNUFF, &C.

Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

Orders for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

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IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

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AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP

SHEET AND PLATE IRON.

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched or countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED IRON BODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

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120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS

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NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,

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MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
TRIMBLE SKeINS AND PIPE BOXES;
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SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS RODS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND RAIL RODS;
&c. &c. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.

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SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

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TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS:

CHIMNEYS, BRITCHES, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES,

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Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

JOHN M. COOPER.....HENRY BIER

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SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Tire Steel. Steel Locomotive and RR Car Springs; RR. Spring Steel. Cast and Frog Points. Polished Sleigh Shoe Steel, Spring, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc.; Oil Drill Steel.

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PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE.
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ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
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The Daily Commercial

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE MALLOU REVENUE CASE.

The Testimony for the Defense Concluded—The Owner of the Factory on the Witness Stand—Testimony of Mr. Frank L. Sutton—The Arguments to be Heard To-Day.

United States Court—Judge Kane.

Criminal Court—Judge Shaler.

Common Pleas—Judge Hampton.

Orphans' Court—Judge Stowell.

Police Intelligence.

The Fair.

Public Amusements.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Sutton, Esq., Recorder, June 8, 1868:

Robert W. Sargeant to Nicholas Bowen, city lot on Fifth avenue, 20 by 120 feet, with privilege of alley, etc. $ 1

Robert W. Sargeant to Nicholas Bowen, city lot on Fifth avenue, 20 by 120 feet, with privilege of alley, etc.